

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by note or account, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

STATE CONVENTION.—The State papers are discussing the time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates. The Executive Committee will settle the matter. The Convention will probably be held in June.

An old subscriber, from Missouri, renewing his subscription, writes:

"Please send your paper as heretofore: It is news from my native land, It is a voice that awakens my soul;— It is a voice of days that are gone;— They roll before me with all their deeds."

PENSIONS.—Both the Senate and House Committees on Pensions have now concurred in recommending that the names of all pensioners stricken from the rolls on account of alleged disloyalty during the period of the late war shall be restored.—*Washington Star*.

THE COUNTY POOR AGAIN.

It is not usual with us to call attention to our contributors at length, but in this case it is due the writer that his opinions should be endorsed in every way calculated to draw public attention to the condition of our poor. Every assertion made is true and these facts have been mentioned to us years ago by our physicians, and it is high time that the matter is brought before the public.

Our Commissioners should take action at once, and our charitable societies should assist, as much as possible, to ameliorate the condition of our paupers in and out of the poor-house. A hospital, near town, is a much needed institution, and we believe would prove a benefit in more ways than one.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., Senator Ransom introduced a bill in the Senate which had for its object the consideration of how to improve the present condition of the coast of North Carolina, so as not to imperil vessels which may approach it. The bill obligates the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee on Commerce to take the matter in hand, and thus the full force of the Government will be centered upon the consideration of this great question. In a very eloquent and forcible speech, the Senator showed how great was the work, yet at the same time how great was the government that undertook the work. The resolutions were agreed to and we hope something may be done speedily, which may effectually counteract the present dangerous state of that coast.

For the Press.
JUDGE KERR AND THE SUPREME COURT.

In a somewhat lengthy card, which appeared in the Raleigh *Observer* of the 9th inst., Judge Kerr defends himself against the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of a certain Driver, sentenced by his Honor to five years imprisonment for an offence which the Supreme Court claimed to have merited not more than 30 days imprisonment. The Judge states his case very clearly. We, of course, cannot venture upon any legal technicalities regarding the same, yet in the name of common humanity, in the name of the morality and dignity of our noble old State, the imprisonment of such a man as Driver for 5 years, would have been a light punishment had it been twice five years. The brutalities committed by him in beating a submissive, yielding wife, with a hickory club, and then knocking down and kicking her, would in itself have been sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of every true North Carolinian; but when the facts further stated become so heinous that they can scarcely be mentioned with propriety, we have our conclusion doubly established. We can but suppose that the Supreme Court was misinformed, or was laboring under a delusion in some way; for if Judge Kerr's statement be true, and how would he dare publish aught but truth, feelings, even of the lowest grade of humanity, must rise in his defense, against the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

The complications in Europe seem no nearer solution than they were some days since, though recent foreign dispatches are rather favorable towards peace. It is reported that the Russians have pressed forward and actually taken possession of Constantinople; but this report is again contradicted; and as the means of communicating direct news is cut off, no positive statement can be made.

The feeling in England still runs high; Austria seems very unsettled in many respects, regarding the demands of Russia, while the Russian Commander-in-Chief is reported to have said to his soldiers, that they should be prepared for action that the end might be still far off. Greece has actually begun hostilities, though with what direct intention seems to be doubtful. This will not amount to much, its about over now.

In Italy too, great changes are taking place. Scarcely has the mourning for the late Victor Emanuel reached its height, when the country, yea the world at large is greeted with an announcement which, though expected for some time, yet creates a sensation when it occurs. We allude to the death of Pope Pius IX. This prelate has been for years suffering greatly from diseases of one kind or another, and for months, his death was expected almost hourly. On the 7th inst., at 4:57 o'clock, P. M., he expired. He ruled throughout the remarkably long pontificate of 31 years, and during his time the celebrated bulls of the "Immaculate Conception," and "The Infallibility of the Pope," were issued. It was during his rule also that the temporal power of Italy was lost to the papacy. A new Pope will at once be elected, and just in accordance with the character of the man so may be the effect on the one hundred and twenty millions of people whose spiritual head he will be. It is probable that the conclave of cardinals which will elect the new Pope is now in session, but as to when the election will be made is not so certain.

The great events which have thus followed each other in the European continent in such rapid succession are indeed remarkable, and it is probable that a crisis is near at hand, the final outcome of which is not at all certain.

Latest Foreign News.
Affairs in Europe do not look favorable for peace just now, but we hope that eventually quiet will be restored, and the matters in dispute arranged satisfactorily.

Three Austrian war vessels have been ordered to the Bosphorus.—Italian war vessels are also going to the Bosphorus. Russian sailors are going overland to the sea of Marmora to man the Turkish vessels surrendered.

There is a warlike feeling in St. Petersburg against England, but the Russian government has not yet expressed anything of the kind.

In consequence of the urgent order received at the Chatham Dock Yard, from the admiralty to-day, the whole force, numbering 4,000 men, will begin working extra hours to complete the vessels in hand.

Peace negotiations are still going on.

Meeting of the Mining Board.

The mining board held its regular meeting a few nights since at the office of Gen. Drayton.

The committee appointed to secure signatures to the memorial to Congress for the appointment of a mining commissioner for the South Atlantic gold belt, reported that they had been very successful and were prepared to present a large list to the board.

It was then ordered that the memorial should be forwarded immediately to our representative in Congress, Col. Steele, with the request that it be presented as soon as possible. It was further ordered that the letters which have been received from Governors Holliday, Vance and Colquitt, endorsing the measure, be added to the memorial; also the letter of Gov. Hampton, when it is received, if having been ascertained from the Governor that he was in hearty sympathy with the movement, and would write the board to this effect.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the people of the South Atlantic States are respectfully requested to unite with their members of Congress in procuring the appointment of a commissioner of mining, and that editors in these States also write to the newspapers to the measure through their columns, and that a copy of the memorial and of the statistics be sent to each of the leading newspapers of the South Atlantic States.

The board has contracted for the publication of three thousand copies of statistics for general distribution.—*Charlotte Observer*.

For the Press. RETribution.

The ill-fated Louisiana Returning Board, which has gained a national notoriety on account of its villainies, has at last been overtaken by its Nemesis, and this time it seems a hopeless case for them. Anderson was convicted on the 8th inst., and that too by the State authority, which places him entirely outside the pardoning power of the President. Wells, who was at large for a time, has been arrested, and is now meditating within the walls of the jail; he is making a shrewd and desperate attempt to have his case taken into the Supreme Court, but whether he will succeed or not, is another question. At all events the verdict of the people given long since regarding the gross violators of justice is now endorsed by the voice of the law.

And how must his Excellency, the President, be affected by the news of all this. Could his pardoning power be used that might palliate the situation somewhat, but as it is the state law can be modified by the pardoning power of the Governor only, and thus his situation as President of the United States, assumes the aspect of one of the most flagrant instances of legalized fraud that the world has ever witnessed,—a President seated on the oath of men who are later imprisoned for the uttering of the oath which seated the President. We cannot but pity the poor unfortunate, when we compare the great distinctions and honors heaped upon Hayes, the man they made, with their gloomy abode within the dark prison walls, and the bitter drags their misdeeds leave them. The future may reveal occurrences which will startle the country more than the conviction of the Louisiana Returning Board.

LATER.—Wells has been bailed.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

State vs. Matthews and Humphreys. Error. Venire de Novo.

The defendants were indicted at the Fall Term of the Yadkin Superior Court for the killing of Coston Butner in June and were tried at the Fall Term of Forsyth Superior Court before Cox, Judge. The facts in evidence as they relate to Matthews, stated generally, are these: Butner, a negro, and some others, were in a public house, Humphreys charged Butner with having sworn to lies against him and said he could prove it by Matthews. According to one witness, he said to Butner: "D—n you, I will shoot you, you swore d—lies against me and I can prove it. Come up here, Sid Matthews." This witness stated that Matthews then stepped up; deceased advanced three steps and struck Matthews a backhanded blow, knocked him on his knees and stamped at him. When Matthews was down he was partly on his side and the stamping was about his legs and then his body. Another witness testified substantially as above, except he did not say that the deceased advanced upon Matthews. He said that as M. stepped up, deceased struck him and he fell partly on his hands, when the deceased kicked him, etc. Matthews rose, and about that time deceased commenced falling backward, rose a second time, staggered and fell and died in a short time. No witness saw any blow with a knife given. Another witness said that when Matthews rose to his feet he saw him and the deceased standing confronting each other with knives in their hands; deceased fell and in a few minutes died. His fall was about six inches below the ground. It was evident from the testimony that Matthews gave the wound while he was on his knees or otherwise prostrate on the ground. The Judge allowed it to be given in evidence that Matthews was small, crippled and one-eyed, and that the deceased was a strong man, but refused to allow the defendants to prove his character for violence, to which refusal they excepted. The defendants prayed for certain instructions which the Judge read to the jury and stated that "while they embodied correct principles of law yet he would lay down the following rules for their guidance in this case." Etc. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and the defendants, after sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary, Matthews for five years and Humphrey for ten years, appealed.

Held, That the Judge erred in excluding evidence as to the violent character of the deceased, but the Judge, after correctly defining murder, manslaughter and excusable homicide, in substance said: "That when a homicide is proved the law presumes malice, but the presumption may be rebutted by circumstances appearing in evidence whether put in on the part of the State or of the defendants." To this there can be no exception; the error in this part of the charge was of omission only. He ought to have gone further and informed the jury that, if they believed the witnesses who were uncontradicted, the circumstances did rebut the presumption of malice. As malice is a presumption which the law makes from the fact of killing, it must necessarily be a matter of law what circumstances will rebut the presumption. The jury must pass upon the facts which constitute the circumstances, but the Judge should instruct them as matter of law that if certain facts have been proved the presumption is rebutted and they must acquit the defendant of murder.

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but or not is a question of law just as legal provocation, sufficient cooling time, deadly weapon, reasonable time, negligence, &c.—*States vs. Hildreth, 914 Irred. 429*, cited and approved.

The Judge in this case left the question of murder an open one for the jury, and without disregarding his instructions, they might have found the defendant guilty of that crime although there was no evidence of express malice, and the legal presumption was rebutted by the testimony of every witness as to the sudden and unexpected beginning of the affray. It cannot be said that because the jury found the defendant guilty of manslaughter only, he was not prejudiced by the omission of the Judge. The true question was between manslaughter and homicide in self-defense. The attention of the jury was distracted from that by their being required to pass on the question of malice, which was contradicted by all the evidence, and the defendant was allowed to present his case to them briefly by a right of accusation of which he ought to have been relieved by the instructions of the Judge.

The Judge also said: "If it appears from the circumstances that Matthews had reasonable grounds to apprehend that his life was in imminent danger, he was justified in taking the life of his assailant, but there must be a necessity for taking life from the fierceness of the assault before he could be excused on the ground of self-defense." His Honor omitted to say that Matthews must have believed in the reality of the danger; what is more important, he omitted to say that if a man who is assaulted has reason to believe although his assailant may not intend to take his life, yet he does intend to and is about to do him some enormous bodily harm, and under this reasonable belief he kills his assailant, it is homicide *de defensio et excusabile*. It will suffice if the assault is felonious. The omission of this qualification of the rule by the Judge was not doubt simply inadvertent.

As to Humphreys: the Judge told the jury that if he was present and did or said anything calculated and intended to make known to Matthews that he would be killed, he might be, by taking part in the fight or keeping others off, or begged him off, he would be guilty of manslaughter and abstaining and equally guilty with Matthews." This, while perhaps correct, was too general, and did not with sufficient particularity furnish the jury with a rule which they could apply to the facts. When first seen by the witness, Humphreys was cursing deceased; when deceased knocked Matthews down, Humphreys put his hand in his pocket and said he would shoot the d—l rascal, when his wife seized and held him until deceased fell. Another witness said that when Matthews was down, H. said "stand back, I am going to shoot the —"; when his wife seized him, &c. He did not shoot.

The Judge erred in leaving it an open question to the jury whether or not this defendant was guilty of murder. As he did not commit homicide, there was no presumption of malice in him to be rebutted. To make him guilty of murder there must have been a concert between him and Matthews to kill the deceased. Although Humphreys had challenged the deceased to fight with him, there was no evidence tending to prove that he expected the fight which took place, the between Matthews and the deceased. Matthews acted in self-defense, Humphreys guilty of no crime. What he did before the fight might be excluded from consideration because it was not intended or calculated to provoke a fight between Matthews and the deceased. What he said after the fatal wound was given must also be excluded because it could not aid or abet Matthews to give it. What H. said during the fight was calculated to encourage Matthews and the jury may have found that Humphreys was a principal in the manslaughter; but they might also have found that he reasonably believed that M. was about to be feloniously killed and interfered to the extent he did to prevent a felony. The error of the Judge was in his failing to present particularly to the jury the law applicable to these hypothetical cases, and in leaving it to them in a general way and without any particular instruction to find whether H. did or did not aid or encourage Matthews.

State News.
At the request of Hon. W. M. Robbins, the P. O. Department has ordered the establishment of a new Post Office at or near Dr. Luckey's to be called "Villa France," and has also promised to put on service on the newly authorized line from Rowan Mills to China Grove through the country, via Millbridge and other points—thus better supplying mails to several populous and newspaper-reading neighborhoods of Rowan. We thank Maj. Robbins on our own part and in behalf of the citizens of Rowan, for the interest he has shown. In the improvement of the mail facilities of our people, these and other recent mail arrangements, though inexpensive, will greatly contribute to the convenience of the post office.

Three Austrian war vessels have been ordered to the Bosphorus.—Italian war vessels are also going to the Bosphorus. Russian sailors are going overland to the sea of Marmora to man the Turkish vessels surrendered.

There were one hundred and forty-seven survivors from the wreck of the steamer Metropolis.

Stanley's African expedition cost the New York *Herald* and the London *Telegraph* \$115,000.

Wendell Phillips has been interviewed.

He says "the South is vaulting into the saddle, and that Hayes is holding

into the stirrups."

Debts of Cities.

Before the Boston Social Science Association Robert P. Porter of Chicago recently read a paper on "Municipal Indebtedness." In it he gave the debt of 130 cities in the United States as \$221,312,009 in 1866, and \$644,378,663, in 1876. The assessed value of the property was, in 1866, \$3,451,619,381, and in 1876, \$6,175,082,158. Annual taxation in 1866, \$64,000,098; in 1876, \$12,711,272. Population, 5,919,914 in 1866, and 8,576,249 in 1876. This shows a total increase of the debt in ten years of upward of \$420,000,000, and an annual increase of \$40,000,000. With these facts in view, it is not an exacting statement to say that the cities in the United States have to-day a debt of \$1,000,000,000, half the sum of the national debt, and an additional expenditure of \$290,000,000, within \$40,000,000, of the national expenses. The liabilities are increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, involving an additional charge of \$3,000,000 upon the taxpayers. Allowing for the great shrinkage in values, and continued depression in business, we find that the property of tax-payers has already been actually mortgaged for fifteen per cent. of its value; and as this debt has increased at the rate of \$42,000,000 yearly, the mortgages will continue to increase at the rate of one per cent. annually, and in another decade will amount to twenty-five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property.

Mr. Porter then read a table showing that the total State indebtedness of the United States is \$363,107,976, while the municipal indebtedness of one hundred and thirty cities is upward of \$275,000,000 more than the entire State debt. These debts are distributed about as follows: Western States, \$2,80 per capita; Eastern States, \$8 per capita; and Southern States \$22 per capita.

Mr. Robbin and a Book-Thief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Of the numerous books published by Congress, few have any interest to the general reader, and for the few that have value there is always a pressing demand. These works are apportioned among the members and Senators, each receiving a limited number of copies. Among the national publications of value and interest are the reports of Wheeler's explorations of the Western territories, which are handsomely illustrated with steel plates and lithographs. To-day an ingenious effort was made to obtain a copy of this work from Representative Robbins, of North Carolina. A man claiming to be connected with Mr. Robbins requested him in an effort to admit some ladies to the members' gallery of the House. The constituent to see Mr. Robbins the trouble of writing a note and sending a pencil to a piece of paper the words "Admit bearer and ladies to the members' gallery," and requested Mr. Robbins to sign it, which he did. The constituent then rubbed the pencil marks out and wrote an order over Robbins' signature for a copy of Wheeler's report, which he presented to Superintendent Fletcher, of the folding room. The superintendent suspected the order was not correct, and requested the man who presented it to call again. The paper was sent to Mr. Robbins, who pronounced it a fraud, explaining that he signed an order for admission to the gallery, and not an order for Wheeler's report. The constituent did not call for the books. Mr. Fletcher says tricks of this kind are frequently attempted, and sometimes with success.

Hickory Press. The southern and south-western portions of McDowell county are at this time besieged with mad dogs. A large number have been killed and others are at large, prowling around the country. Some four persons and a quantity of stock are reported bitten by them, and much uneasiness is manifested in these parts before.

Mr. Badger has tendered, or will tender, his resignation as United States district attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, on account of the insufficiency of the pay.

Major B. G. Badger has tendered, or will tender, his resignation as United States district attorney for the eastern district of North Carolina, on account of the insufficiency of the pay.

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AT REDUCED PRICES. Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT

Salem, N. C., April 6th, 1877.—14-14.

A SPLENDID LOT OF NEW PAPETRIES

(BOXES OF PAPER)

JUST OPENED AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.

CH

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

JOB PRINTING, OF
Every description done at
this Office, in First Class
Style and at reasonable rates.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WINSTON has a book store.

ED. BANNER, a colored youth of Happy Hill, died Sunday.

THERE has been rain for seven successive Sundays.

MR. J. T. LINEBACK, Moravian Church Treasurer, is occupying his new quarters opposite the Bank.

TRINITY COLLEGE is to have a Normal School during the Summer's vacation.

MORE trouble with the Staunton, Va., river bridge again, which causes irregularities with our mails.

MR. COLE ZIGLER, with such a powerful gift of voice, is the orator of the inferior Court.

MORE thunder and lightning last Thursday night, foretelling the colder weather which we are now experiencing.

OWING to ill-health, Mr. Siddall was compelled to return home from his Southern trip sooner than he had intended.

MR. SOL LANGFELD shook the dust of Winston off his feet permanently, and left for Philadelphia Monday.

HOUSE THIEVES, we see by posters, are making raids upon stables in Surry County.

GEORGE FRIES, col., was up before the authorities last week for tampering to freely in "apple juice" without license. Was bound over.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, for sale. Enquire at the BOOKSTORE.

NEW MAGISTRATE.—Our townsmen, Mr. E. A. Evert, was a short time since appointed magistrate in place of Col. R. L. Patterson, resigned.

EPIH must certainly have patterned after his worthy portly pard in the construction of that mammoth tin horn sign. It's a whale.

THE young men appointed by the Missionary Society as committee to endeavor to revive the Museum are commencing their work in earnest. May success attend their efforts.

SPARROWS in the snow," is a neatly printed illustrated little pamphlet composed by our former townsmen, Jno. Henry Boner. For sale at the Bookstore at 25 cents per copy.

CHICKENS.—A few full blood white Cochins and Houdan roosters for sale.—Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

MR. WM. DETMAR has removed to his residence on Elm Street. Only objection "Uncle Billy" says he's got to his new abode is going up "big hill."

OUR young friend F. Clinard, is visiting his relatives and friends in this his former home. Frank has been for some time located at Hickory, and we are pleased to learn is doing well.

Messrs. E. A. Ebert and C. E. Crist left for Raleigh Monday, to attend the annual meeting of State Lodge K. of P., in which Mr. Ebert holds the office of Grand Vice-Chancellor. Mr. C. E. Crist is a representative of Salem Lodge.

A SPORTSMAN from the Northern States stopped a short time in town last week on his way to hunting grounds in some of the adjacent counties. The gentleman brought with him some fine looking specimens of bird dogs.

A NEWSPAPER to be devoted to the interests and progress of the Episcopal Church will soon be started in Winston. Rev. Mr. Bynum is to have control of its columns, and Mr. Geo. M. Mathes has the contract to print it.

POST OFFICES.—A new Post Office has been established at Flint Branch, in this County. Mr. Cox acting as Post Master.

The name of the post office at Jadesville, Surry County, has been changed to Kapp's Mill.

Messrs. ROSENTHAL and KOHN, two Jewish merchants of Winston, came to high words the other day and would not rest until they had contributed their mite to the town treasury.

FOR STATE PEN.—Sheriff Gentry, of Stokes, added four more recruits to the Penitentiary last week. Two white and one colored, for a term of five years, and one colored for one year. All under indictment of larceny.

MR. SAMUEL REED, of Broadbay township informs us that the roads in that section of the county during the winter have been in a very muddy and almost impassable condition.

Good home made sorghum for which Mr. Reed's vicinity is noted, retails in town at 50 cts. per gallon. Wholesale 40 cents.

The wheat crop of Broadbay just visible above the ground, according to Mr. Reed's ideas, is not as favorable for a good crop as last year.

ISAAC VESTAL has been appointed Superior Court Clerk of Yadkin County.

We are pleased to see our friend, Mr. E. L. Hoge, after a lengthy spell of sickness, improving.

SHERIFF WELCH, of Yadkin, paid into the State treasury \$3,061.55, sum total of tax receipts for that county.

THE Winston Post Office during the past year did a financial business in money orders, etc., to the amount of over \$25,000.

TO-DAY the 14th is St. Valentine's Day. The sentimental little misses and comical caricatures will flourish about here profusely.

MR. A. BUTNER killed two fine hogs last Thursday, netting 446 and 335 lbs. In the tongue of the heaviest animal was found a pin completely covered over with flesh, having from appearance been imbedded there some time.

WE noticed in town last week Mr. Marlboro', of Baltimore, one of the firm of a prominent tobacco manufacturing establishment. Mr. Fred. G. Schauert is agent in the Winston market for the firm and deals largely in the weed.

OUR FRIEND, Mr. Wm. Menzil from the "old country," has in his possession a rare and valuable collection of postage stamps, principally of foreign countries. There are some 319 in number, and it's a treat to hear William explain the value of and to what portion of the world they belong.

REMOVAL.—MESSRS. H. C. REICH & CO., will in a few days remove to the vacant building at the corner of Main and new Shallowford Street, their entire shoe manufacturing establishment. In workmanship they cannot be excelled, attending promptly to all custom in their line of business.

FOUND DEAD.—It is reported that on last Sunday the body of Jacob Brown was found in a stream near Lexington, cold in death. Mr. Brown was a well known citizen of Lexington, a lawyer by profession, and represented Davidson County in the State Legislature.—Peter Brown and Ephraim Brown, the latter Express Agent at this place, are brothers of the deceased.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—In the case of F. M. Phillips vs. Jno. Holland, from Davie, was found to be an error in allowing amendment. New trial granted.

In State vs. Matthews and Humphries, for the murder of Caustin Buttner removed from Yadkin to this county and an appeal taken to Supreme Court, which granted defendants, on account of error, a new trial. A full report of decision given elsewhere.

LIBERTY.—The spirit of improvement is visible in our neighboring little town of Liberty. Several new buildings are being erected, and the appearance of some others improved by additions and the painter's brush. The location of Liberty is beautiful and level, and might be made an inviting village, with a little more public spirit and enterprise.

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THE CITIZEN'S READING ROOMS have been opened on afternoons for lady members, and a considerable number have joined. Mrs. E. W. Kremer was elected President and Miss S. Shaffer Secretary. Fashion papers, magazines, as well as many other interesting periodicals offer great attractions, and every thing possible to render these social gatherings pleasant and comfortable for those of our lady citizens who may desire to become members, will be the aim of the Club.

It is indeed very strange that, notwithstanding innumerable warnings and examples of bogus advertisements, so many still persist in being fleeced. On the other day some three or four dollars were dispensed by a party from her in reply to an ad, for a valuable fire arm, and the following answer was duly received, stating "That several thousand orders were ahead to be filled ere this party's name would be uttered." Poor consolation this. Better deal with home folks.

MR. GLUBSON has a new neighbor, whose name is Snowball. He moved next door to Mr. Glubson last Friday night, and Saturday morning, while Mr. Glubson was at breakfast, Snowball's boy dropped in and stated that his father wished to borrow his wood-saw and axe awhile, and that his mother wanted Mrs. Glubson to lend her a stew pan and two smooth irons.

Mr. Glubson eyed the boy for a moment and then said:

"Look here honey, don't your father and mudder know whar BOSS ALLEN'S Hardware Store is? Ef dey don't you go home an' inform dem dat dey will fine it at de Sun-east corner ob de Court-house Squar, in Winston. Dars de place to get Hardware cheap for de cash. Suum cuque."

INFERIOR COURT.—The Inferior Court for this county opened Monday, and at its first session, a full docket is on hand. Up to Wednesday a number of civil cases were disposed. We learn that the decisions of the Court, J. W. Fries, Chairman, have given general satisfaction, so far, leaving the impression that the establishment of these courts will prove a saving to the county as well as to the citizens who have business in the courts.

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Among the cases of assault and battery

coming up, we notice that in State vs. Debrells, defendants submitting, a judgment of one penny's fine and costs was rendered. The suit for damages assessed at \$5,000 will not be tried till next term of Superior Court.

For the Press.

OUR COUNTY POOR.

[SECOND LETTER.]

The number of sick brought to the poor house, is not and never has been large. This is easily accounted for. To the poor, the class most interested, the horrible condition of this, their only asylum, has always been known. Times without number in the past years, has the writer urged some sick wretch, lacking the commonest necessities of life, and surrounded by the squalor and filth which are always so much aggravated by sickness among the poor, to go to the poor-house. Almost invariably has the response been, "I'd rather die here, than get well in that hole."

A few years ago I was summoned to attend an inquest on the body of a negro, found in the woods, about five miles from town, on the Brookstown road. When the coroner and posse reached the spot, he showed some signs of life. By our exertions, he after a time, revived sufficiently to be moved in a vehicle to a neighboring plantation. On the way he told us, that, being sick he had run away from the poor-house, to find some quiet spot in which to die. I was afterwards told that he was weak-minded. Many of the readers of my last communication will doubtless agree with me in the opinion, that he showed good sense in leaving the "nigger kitchen" of the poor-house, with such an object in view.

To remedy existing evils at the poor house, the following changes are imperatively demanded. At least one additional building, large enough to accommodate the white males, must be erected. Negro men can then occupy the cabin, from which the whites are taken. The "nigger kitchen" must be thoroughly overhauled, and two large windows inserted into its walls. In it then, the negro women and children can remain. Fresh air and light must be admitted to take care of the sick, that the well might support themselves.

I know that I am not alone in feeling the want of some adequate and permanent provision for the sick poor in our county. Neither in their homes nor in the poor house, can a fair field be given them, to struggle successfully, or even hopefully against disease and death. Consultation with others has satisfied me that the cheapest, the most effectual, and indeed the only way to meet this long felt and generally recognized want, is the erection and maintenance of a county hospital. In no other way could a like sum be so satisfactorily and profitably invested. The beneficial effects of a proper asylum for the sick poor, would be neither partial nor transient. It will doubtless prove successful. Every cell should have a large window (boxed and grated if necessary) in a side wall, or a sky-light through the ceiling. Ventilation must also be provided for, and strict cleanliness enforced. Finally, a visit of inspection ought to be paid, at least once a month—and not at appointed times—by some competent persons, whose report would be printed each month in our three county newspapers. These changes, slight as they appear, and by no means costly, will render the condition of our almshouse at least tolerable, and relieve the county of the scandal which attaches to its present administration.

But, supposing the poor-house affords ample accommodations, it would not be a suitable place for the sick. Among other grounds for this assertion, are the following: It is too far from any physician; the sick could not be properly separated from the well, especially during the prevalence of an epidemic, nor could the extra diet and attention they require, be given them without exciting the envy or malice of the other inmates. When it is recollected that a large proportion of these inmates are either feeble-minded and even idiotic, or else thoroughly depraved by vice and intemperance, the force of such objections will at once appear, and others, equally cogent, will suggest themselves to any intelligent mind.

Obituary notices of the poor are seldom published in the newspapers. Many will therefore be surprised to learn that during the fifteen months ending Dec. 31st, 1877, no less than 59 persons were buried at the expense of this county. If their families or friends could not furnish them with a pauper's coffin, how inadequately must they have supplied their wants during sickness? I know by personal observation, the privations and sufferings, endured by some of these unfortunate, before death came to their relief. I do not exaggerate, when I state that, in many cases death was hastened, if not caused by virtual starvation—the want of proper food, and the comforts necessary to their recovery.

But to these we can no longer render assistance. We can only hope that Lazarus, for the evil things in their lifetime they are now comforted, and let us strive—and not pray only—that we, for the good things in our lifetime be not tormented. The death of the above-named 59, has by no means deprived us of the opportunity to atone for our past neglect to the sick poor of our county.

I am not disposed to say that our neglect has been altogether willful. Efforts to ameliorate the condition of those unfortunate have frequently been made, both by individuals, and through aid societies organized for the purpose. But these, large amounts are annually expended out of the county treasury.—That the sick or dying bed of some, has been rendered more comfortable by such means, can not be doubted. They are however, spasmodic and ephemeral in their character, and as might be expected, their results has invariably fallen far short of the object desired. It is impossible to do much for the sick poor in their own homes, when most of these are totally unfit to be the abodes of even the well.

MARRIED.

In Forsyth County, on the 7th of February, 1878, by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. LEWIS C. STEWART to Miss LAURA A. LOWMAN.

Most of my readers have experienced the presence of sickness in their well regulated homes. The isolation of the patient, the maintenance of quiet and cleanliness, the regulation of light and warmth in the sick-room, the preparation of dainty dishes to tempt the precarious appetite, the punctual administration of suitable remedies,—these, and similar measures we know to be essential to the patient's recovery. Visit with me one of the numerous sick poor in our immediate neighborhood, and see how these requirements of sickness can be met. We will find from three to six or more persons in the small single roomed cabin, and here they all live, cook, eat and sleep. Perhaps the roof leaks, and certainly the sides and floor admit the air in dangerous draughts.—The patient lies on a comforter, and generally filthy bed, provided with insufficient covering, and the house is full of noise, smoke, foul air, and the smell of cooking viands. I can take you to places where fool of the common sort is sometimes lacking, and nowhere will we find it in quality or mode of preparation, adapted to the needs of the sick. Under such circumstances, of what avail are the labors of the physician, however conscientiously and persistently directed? Proper food and nursing—and by this term I mean rest, and quiet, and cleanliness, and warmth, and subdued light, and pure air, and all those numberless attentions upon which our comfort depends, when we ourselves are sick; which are worth a thousand times more than all the drugs in the pharmacopeia, can not be given them, with such surroundings, and under no circumstances can medicine supply their place.

When sickness occurs amongst the poor who live by days' wages, they are deprived of their means of support. A whole family is frequently kept from employment, by the demands for attention to one member. As a consequence, not only the sick but the well, also must either starve, or be supported by individual charity, or at the expense of the county. As a measure of economy, if humane considerations did not enter into the calculation, it would be wise to take care of the sick, that the well might support themselves.

I know that I am not alone in feeling the want of some adequate and permanent provision for the sick poor in our county. Neither in their homes nor in the poor house, can a fair field be given them, to struggle successfully, or even hopefully against disease and death. Consultation with others has satisfied me that the cheapest, the most effectual, and indeed the only way to meet this long felt and generally recognized want, is the erection and maintenance of a county hospital. In no other way could a like sum be so satisfactorily and profitably invested. The beneficial effects of a proper asylum for the sick poor, would be neither partial nor transient. It will doubtless prove successful. Every cell should have a large window (boxed and grated if necessary) in a side wall, or a sky-light through the ceiling. Ventilation must also be provided for, and strict cleanliness enforced. Finally, a visit of inspection ought to be paid, at least once a month—and not at appointed times—by some competent persons, whose report would be printed each month in our three county newspapers. These changes, slight as they appear, and by no means costly, will render the condition of our almshouse at least tolerable, and relieve the county of the scandal which attaches to its present administration.

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"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Bochée's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine have been sold, and the manufacturer has given it to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will

POETRY.

FORTUNE'S FIELD.

He who grumbles all the time,
Who will make no strong endeavor,
O'er life's obstacles to climb,
And remains an idler ever,
Never on his braw shall wear
Fortune's laurels rich and fair.

"What am I?" Thus does he sigh.
"What am I?" Long I've been
hoping
I might catch luck passing through.
Ah, deceived man! lazy moping
Catches nothing fit to own—
That is caught by work alone.

The eagle soaring in the sky
Far away from earth's dominion,
Braves the sun with steady eye,
Borne on ever active pinion;
Once his wings are closed in rest
Down he falls to earth's green breast.

Does the fisherman remain
In his cottage by the billows,
Sleeping on through sun and rain,
Courting dreams on pleasant pillow,
When he seeks to fill his nets?
O, no! that would bring regrets.

In his trusty boat, oft-tried,
Pulling at oars, behold him;
When the sunrise paints the tide,
Till the twilight shades enfold him;
All the bright hours of day
He is pulling on his way.

On his way till he beholds
In his net the harvest fished for;
On his way until he holds
To his heart the blessings wished
for;
On his way until the prize
He has sought beside him lies.

So must he strong effort make—
Earnest from its first beginning;
Who would compensation takes
That are really worth the winning;
Only seeds of labor yield
Richest crops in Fortune's field.

HUMOROUS.

"Spoons."

It is told of Colonel Charles Spencer, counselor at law, that some years ago he had to defend one Marshall, charged with larceny, and against whom there was very strong evidence. Before the trial Spencer went to his client and told him his only chance for escape was on the plea of insanity, and he advised him to play the lunatic, and to answer all questions put to him with the word "spoons."

The pay of the trial came on, and Marshall took his place in the dock, pale, haggard, and wild-looking.

"Guilty, or not guilty?" asked the clerk.

"Spoons!" bawled the prisoner, with a blank stare.

"Come, plead guilty or not guilty," repeated the clerk.

"Spoons," was the reply.

"Prisoner, will you answer the question put to you, or do you want to be punished for contempt?" asked the judge.

At this point the counsel for the prisoner interceded, and told the court that his client was not in a condition to be put on trial, and he was evidently not responsible for his actions, and it was an outrage on free citizens.

"Do you understand what is said?" asked the judge, addressing the prisoner.

"Spoons," was the reply in accents wild.

It was evident that the man was crazy, and the judge ordered him discharged. He was taken in charge by his friends, who were present, and left the court room with them. Counselor Spencer followed them, and congratulating him on his escape suggested that it might be a good idea to pay him his fee. His client stared at him in blank amazement, and moved away with the simple remark, "spoons."

A boy in a Sunday school proposed a question to be answered by the Sunday following: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was three millions, five hundred and thirty thousand, three hundred and thirty-three. The superintendent says to James: "Is that right?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are then?" "Twenty-six, sir."

A milkman was lately seeking the aid of the police to trace the whereabouts of a family who had left the neighborhood owing him eighteen dollars.

"Well, I suppose there was nine dollars' worth of water in that milk account," remarked the policeman.

"That's where it galls me—that's where it hurts," replied the dealer. "They were new customers, and I hadn't commenced to water the milk yet."

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wonderful Climate.
Col. Polk brought from his farm in Anson, a well developed, fully matured June apple, the second crop from the same tree this year. [1877.] A gentleman in the same county has produced three crops of Early Rose potatoes this season by re-planting after each crop was dug.—*Farmer and Mechanic*.

Yes, we have a wonderful climate and incomparable resources and advantages. Virginia and the Carolinas can beat the world for good and cheap living.—*Rural (Va.) Messenger*.

Granite Work for Building and Grave-yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombstones, MANTELs, &c., &c.

One of the Southern counties of North Carolina, during the past year, a crop of oats was gathered in the month of June, averaging over two tons per acre. The land was planted in corn immediately after harvesting the oats and the yield was very fine. The cultivation of the corn crop prepared the land for another crop of oats, which is growing beautifully and promises an abundant crop for the present year, besides furnishing excellent winter pasture.

This process of raising two crops in one season is exhaustive unless the land is continually improved, yet we are convinced that two crops of cereals can be made a success in this latitude if we will only try the experiment. We have already cited an instance of five tons of oats and several hundred bushels of sweet potatoes having been raised during the past year on two acres of land.

We doubt if any other section of the South presents a finer field for agricultural improvement than the two Carolinas. Besides its adaptability to a great variety of products this section has unexplored mines of untold value, and water power unequalled by any country on the globe. It may surprise our readers to know that ten, equal to the best imported article, has been raised with perfect success in Eastern North Carolina.

Truly we have a wonderful climate, and considering the present state of agricultural improvement we have a wonderful people, who are so slow to appreciate and develop the almost boundless advantages with which nature has blessed us.—*Carolina Farmer*.

Great Farmer's Maxims.
The successful life of Mr. Jacob Straw, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

Make your fences high and strong, so that they will keep your cattle and pigs out. If you have brush make your lots secure, and keep the hogs from the corn.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock—they will rise early from force of circumstances.

Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him, if he is a good one pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you feed yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits, are the best medicine ever prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so that you can't work out doors, cut, split and haul your wood, make your racks, fix your fence or gate, and patch the roof of your barn or house.

Study your own interest closely and do not spend your time in electing Presidents, Governors and other small officers, or talk of hard times and spend your time in whittling stock-bxes.

Take your time and make calculations; do things in a hurry, but do them at a proper time, and keep your mind as your body, employed.

Farm Economy.

The last condition of success to which attention is at present directed, is a proper adjustment of the points: What to raise; what to sell; what to buy; in other words, the principles of "Political Economy" as applied to the farm, judiciously followed.

Now, one of the first and most fundamental maxims of political economy is, that a country that imports more than its exports, has the balance of trade against it, and continually becomes poorer. Reverse the facts and it gets richer—the excess of imports comes back in the shape of coin and is invested. This same general principle applies to the farm; if the farmer buys more than he sells, he is getting poorer—if the same, he makes nothing and loses interest on investment—if he buys less than he sells, he is making money.—With the statement of these obvious principles we will stop for the present.

The exports of fresh beef, mutton, sheep, cattle, horses, mules, dressed and live hogs, from New York, Philadelphia, Portland and Boston to Liverpool, Glasgow and other foreign ports are immense, and are steadily increasing. The first American shipments of beef, mutton and dressed hogs to Havre and Paris began in November, 1877, and have amounted already to \$25,306 in value. From October 1, 1877, to January 11, 1878, 13,846 barrels, 555 boxes, and 3,441 cans of oysters have been shipped from New York to the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Holland. The exportation of butter and cheese has increased since May 1st, 1877, from 75,348,000 pounds in the previous trade year to 109,274,566 pounds.

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Being selections of speeches and writings of Hon. THOS. L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

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Granite Work for Building and Grave-

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promptly filled at prices that cannot be un-

derstood. Designs sent to any one on applica-

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THE RAMAGE PRESS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. DIVISION.

In effect on and after Sunday, Nov. 11, 1877.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

RAIL STATION, NO. 3 DAILY.

Leave Greensboro, 6:05 p.m. 8:26 a.m.

Arrive at Salisbury, 7:17 p.m. 10:21 a.m.

Arrive at Lincolnton, 8:55 p.m. 11:20 p.m.

Arrive at Charlotte, 9:23 p.m. 12:25 p.m.

No. 1—Connects at All Points with the Southern Railroads.

At Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for Atlanta and all points in the South and Southeast.

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for Columbia and South, and C. & A. L. R. for Atlanta and the Southwest.

No. 3—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for Columbia and South, and C. & A. L. R. for Atlanta and the Southwest.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

RAIL STATION, NO. 4 DAILY.

Leave Greensboro, 11:16 a.m. 10:41 p.m.

Arrive at Danville, 1:12 p.m. 12:50 a.m.

Arrive at Burkeville, 4:15 p.m. 4:40 a.m.

Arrive at Belle Isle, 7:20 p.m. 7:05 a.m.

Arrive at Richmond, 7:45 p.m. 7:30 a.m.

No. 2—Connects at Burkeville with A. M. & O. R. R., for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potowmack R. R., for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C. & O. R. R. for all points in the South and Southeast.

No. 3—Connects at Burkeville with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for Columbia and South, and C. & A. L. R. for Atlanta and the Southwest.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

RAIL STATION, NO. 5 DAILY.

Leave Goldsboro, 11:16 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

Arrive at Raleigh, 12:10 p.m. 6:30 p.m.

Arrive at Greensboro, 4:45 p.m.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

RAIL STATION, NO. 6 DAILY.

Leave Greensboro, 10:40 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

Arrive at Salem, 7:30 p.m.

TRAINS BRANCH.

RAIL STATION, NO. 7 DAILY.

Leave Greensboro, 10:40 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

Arrive at Winston-Salem, 7:30 p.m.

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NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD DIVISION.

RAIL STATION, NO. 8 DAILY.

Leave Goldsboro, 10:40 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

Arrive at Raleigh, 12:10 p.m. 6: